

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free, thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV'R 16, 1844.

THE WHIG STANDARD.

With this number of the DAILY and WEEKLY the publication of the WHIG STANDARD ceases, for the present.

We commenced our journal for the Presidential campaign, which has just terminated. The patronage which we have received, both for the Daily and Weekly paper, was intended, for the most part, doubtless, to be bestowed during the campaign. But even if it were to be continued, it would not, without a very considerable increase, be sufficient to change our resolve to discontinue the publication of the paper at this time.

As the present number of the WEEKLY STANDARD closes the series for which we received subscriptions, our obligations to our subscribers will thus have been fulfilled, and we could not ask for or receive further subscriptions, unless we could see the way clear to continue the paper for another twelvemonth.

In thus severing the medium of intercourse which has existed between us and our subscribers, and which, to us, on many accounts, has been a source of much pleasure and gratification, as we hope it has somewhat of edification and instruction to them, we take pride in saying that, to the best of our poor ability, we have done our duty to a noble and a glorious cause, which we honestly believe was honorably struggling to promote and perpetuate the best interests of our country; and that we have conscientiously stood by, supported, and defended, as the GREAT CANDIDATE and STANDARD-BEARER of our cause, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, who is, in our estimation, the FIRST and GREATEST living Statesman of the Age, and more deserving of the gratitude and support of the whole American people than any other man has been since the days of WASHINGTON.

We have no regrets, personally or otherwise, except that our cause has not been triumphant. Our candidate has received, in every State, we believe, a larger vote than was even cast for General HARRISON, four years ago, when he beat Mr. VAN BUREN by the astounding majority of 146,000! and yet he has been defeated! We have already descanted freely upon the means by which this result, which we believe will prove most disastrous to the country, has been brought about. It is enough, now, to know that we are beaten, and, as good citizens, should submit as well as we can, to whatever measures the coming-in Administration may choose to saddle the country with.

At the same time, we call (here in the last number of the Whig Standard that will be issued, for the present, and while taking leave of our readers,) upon all good and true Whigs to stand by each other, firmly and unitedly, in the FAITHFUL advocacy and maintenance of their CORRECT PRINCIPLES, so that when the time for ACTION again rolls round, they will be found, as they must be, unless their principles are in the main adopted and carried out by their adversaries, in the majority.

Should it be found advisable, at a future and not remote day, after the Whigs from various parts of the country have had time to interchange sentiments, to resume the publication of this paper, and proper exertions are made to give it a patronage that will justify the undertaking, we will meet the call with pleasure. Nothing is more congenial to our feelings, we confess, than to give constant, untiring, and as far as in us lies, well aimed battle to Locofocoism! Sooner or later it must come down; and although we are not able to follow up the chase, we are determined to be in at the death, to partake of the heartfelt rejoicing which will then make the whole heavens joyful, and a "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled" people glad!

To our brethren of the Whig press, who have so kindly reciprocated favors with us, we tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks. We hope and trust that each and all of them may continue to uphold the GOOD OLD CAUSE, and that they will press forward with unabated zeal, maintaining the just principles of the WHIG PARTY.

We beg leave to remind our friends that we still continue our PRINTING OFFICE, and will receive with pleasure all orders in the different branches of the business. Office on Sixth street, east side, four doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

THE UNION—ITS STABILITY.

Some of our Whig brethren are giving way to an apprehension that the election of Mr. Polk will seriously endanger, if it does not infallibly produce a dissolution of the Union; not from any spirit of revolt or disloyalty in the Whigs; but in pursuance of a cherished purpose of the Nullifiers on the one hand, and of the Abolitionists on the other. The Nullifiers will, it is thought, demand the repeal of the Tariff and the Annexation of Texas, as a *sine qua non* to the continuance of the Union; and as they will, in all probability, not be gratified in both these particulars, it is believed that an attempt will be made to dissolve the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy. From a President sympathizing with the Nullifiers in all their free trade and annexation views little Executive efficiency can be expected.

The Abolitionists, on the contrary, will demand a dissolution of the Union, if Texas is annexed; and, between Scylla and Charybdis, the ship of State, many apprehend, can not escape in safety. But we have not despaired of the Union.

Whatever may be the state of feeling upon the subject at the South or the North—however unpatriotic the Nullifiers or the Abolitionists, the practical difficulties which stand in the way of their treasonable projects will be found on trial to be insurmountable; and may be relied on as the best guaranty for the permanence of the Union.

We will briefly advert to some of the impediments which either the Nullifiers or the Abolitionists must encounter before they can induce a separation of the North and South. If a Southern Convention were to assemble and resolve to withdraw from the Union, and form a Southern Confederacy, it would immediately become a question of arithmetic with those States which lie contiguous to the free States, whether they would gain or lose by the separation. The advantages of separation it is not very easy to perceive. They could not expect to become manufacturers for the Southern Confederacy, as the Yankees are for the Union at present; because one of the principal inducements to such a separation would be the establishment of free trade with Europe. In a confederacy composed entirely of Southern States, the planting interest would so entirely predominate over the mechanical and manufacturing, as to shut out from the latter all hope of receiving the fostering protection of Government. The Northern slave States, therefore, would not be likely to enter a Southern Confederacy with the hope of monopolizing the market for manufactured goods. The only advantage (if it can be so called) which these States could promise themselves by joining the Southern Confederacy, would be the hope of wounding and injuring the Northern States, by depriving them of the unrestricted, and to some extent, the exclusive trade of the Southern States. Such a feeling might perhaps operate for a short time upon an excited public mind; but would not be likely to prevail over the strong appeals of self-interest and of personal security which would address them from the opposite quarter.

A separation of the North from the South would be instantly followed by a universal rush of the slaves of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri to the Northern Confederacy. The laws of the Union which at present guarantee to the Southern people the possession of their slave property, and which require and enforce the restoration of a slave who escapes, with the punishment of all who assist him, would be instantly abrogated by the act of separation. In such a state of things, slaves would not only be permitted to enter the free States, but they would be invited and assisted, perhaps, by the Northern Confederacy to make their escape. These considerations, and many others equally important, could not fail to press upon the public mind of the Northern slave States, and they would be impelled by every motive of interest and safety to spurn the Southern alliance. The same considerations would induce them to adhere to the Northern Confederacy. And not a doubt exists that the patriotic States of North Carolina and Tennessee would do likewise.

The Union, if divided at all, must hence be severed by the line which separates North Carolina and Tennessee from South Carolina and the Gulf States. It may be questioned whether those States could effect a separation against the wish of the others; but supposing the disavowance to take place, they would cut but an indifferent figure in the scale of nations. They could not unite with Texas, for the simple reason that the Northern Confederacy would demand a free navigation of the Mississippi, and both might and right would secure it to them. The Southern Confederacy, with a slave population equal to the free, would be exposed to the machinations of the English Abolitionists and the English Government, and where would be their arm of strength to resist? They would become the victims of English philanthropy, and Texas, the El Dorado of the Nullifiers, would infallibly fall into the hands of England. Slavery would be abolished, and the worst apprehensions of Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie would be realized. England is afraid, while the Union continues, to lay her lion's paw upon Texas; but dissolve it, and that country infallibly becomes a province or appendage of the British crown. How futile would be the manifestos of Mr. Calhoun, at the head of his Southern Confederacy, to check the grasping ambition of England! How vain the impassioned eloquence of McDuffie! How ridiculous the bravadoes of Hamilton!

If we had the time, we might descant at equal

length upon the deep and abiding interest of the Northern States in the perpetuity of the Union. Without the South to consume, the North must cease to manufacture—must cease to produce a surplus of agricultural products, and must cease to import nearly all the foreign commodities that are at present introduced into the United States.

The agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the Northern States are deeply interested in the perpetuity of the Union, and its dissolution would be the ruin of them all. Indeed, so fully is this great pecuniary interest of the North in the Union appreciated, that the Southern agitators rely upon it in no small degree as an engine of terror to induce a relinquishment of the protective policy.

It will, therefore, be found far more difficult for the Nullifiers and the Abolitionists combined to effect a dissolution of the Union than might at first be imagined. When Yankees cease to value the advantages of trade and commerce in a vast and valuable home market, and when Virginians, Kentuckians, and Missourians cease to prize the worth of their slaves, then may Nullification and Abolition hope for success in overturning the Union.

WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?

Go ask his neighbors, where he resides, and has resided from his boyhood! The vote of COLUMBIA, his place of residence, stands as follows:

For Henry Clay	360
For James K. Polk	251

Majority for Clay - 109

A man's neighbors can generally tell who he is.

The Newark Advertiser quotes the following fine lines from Byron, as appropriate to the Whig cause and party:

"They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sicken in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls!
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Eclipse, and others share as dark a doom,
They augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which empower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harrisburg Keystone gives the official returns from all the counties in the State but McKean, which county it estimates, and makes the results thus:

Polk	167,245
Clay	160,863

Majority for Polk - 6,382

Whole vote, 328,108; exhibiting an increase of 40,418 since 1840.

MARYLAND—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	President, Nov. Clay.	Polk.	Governor, Oct. Pratt.	Carroll.
Allegany	1424	1491	1433	1520
Anne Arundel	1777	1503	1730	1650
Baltimore city	8413	8886	7968	9190
Baltimore county	2301	2716	2153	2902
Calvert	451	344	462	395
Caroline	680	552	639	639
Carroll	1784	1694	1831	1731
Cecil	1527	1504	1525	1585
Charles	785	519	761	560
Dorchester	1377	903	1328	976
Frederick	3190	2994	3132	3104
Harford	1517	1247	1490	1414
Kent	718	527	701	544
Montgomery	1124	852	1085	905
Prince George's	1054	668	1027	749
Queen Anne's	749	722	759	745
Somerset	1449	902	1335	1031
St. Mary's	783	468	764	491
Talbot	795	712	778	745
Washington	2633	2565	2632	2576
Worcester	1453	909	1487	1043
	33,984	32,676	35,040	34,942
	32,676		34,492	

Clay's maj. 3,308 Pratt's maj. 548

At the Presidential election in 1840, Gen. Harrison's majority over Mr. Van Buren was 4,774.

The U. S. ships Macedonian and Saratoga, were at the Cape de Verdes, 28 days since. The Decatur had sailed from thence for the South Coast. The brig Porpoise was cruising off the Gallenas.

Gov. Marmaduke, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation appointing the 25th of the present month a day of thanksgiving and prayer in that State.

In the U. S. District Court of New York on Wednesday, Artemus T. Fletcher, mate of the ship Independence, was mulcted in the sum of \$500, for unfastening a lock placed by the Customhouse Inspector on the door of the middle hatches.

The locomotive express which conveyed the election news from New York to Philadelphia, on Wednesday, by the Camden and Amboy railroad, ran sixty-five miles in one hour and fifty minutes.

Mr. R. J. Pell, of Ulster county, N. Y., has an orchard containing 20,000 apple trees of one species—the Newton Pippin. Last year he gathered from his trees 1,700 barrels of apples. Part of the crop he sold in the New York market at four dollars per barrel, and the remainder were sent to London and sold at nine dollars per barrel.

THE FIRST FRUITS.—Several capitalists, who had intended to expend more than a million of dollars in the erection of iron and other establishments in the Valley of Virginia, have given up their projects since the result of the Presidential election has been known. So with a contemplated outlay in cotton and woolen manufactories in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry.

This may be called an effort to create a panic; but if the statement of facts have that effect, we cannot help it. The blessings of Locofoco instability in public affairs are yet to be developed in many ways.—Winchester (Va.) Republican.

HONOR TO THE PATRIOT.

The Philadelphians, we understand, contemplate a grand and fitting testimonial to our Great Statesman. They propose raising, by small subscriptions—none to exceed five dollars—the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid to Powers, the Sculptor, for a statue of Mr. Clay, to be placed in a suitable building in one of the public squares of the city. Probably since the death of the Father of his Country, there has never at any time been sorrow so pervading and so profound as that which follows the discovery that Mr. Clay is defeated. The intelligent and right-minded regard him with an affection which no other public man ever inspired, and which is only surpassed by that devotion to country which induced the desire of his election to the Presidency. Henry Clay is defeated—worse than that, the People are defeated—and the last suffer. For him the Presidency had few if any attractions. It could add nothing to his greatness or to his reputation. Who would not rather be Henry Clay than be President? If there be any such, we pity him. How true, how much truer than ever before, are the following lines by Whittier:—N. Y. Tribune.

"HE IS NOT FALLEN."

NOT FALLEN! No! as well the tall
And pillared Allegany fall—
As well Ohio's giant tide
Roll backward on its mighty track,
As he, Columbia's hope and pride,
The slender and the sorely tried,
In his triumphant course turn back.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Seek to bind
The chameleon and unbidden wind;
Oppose the torrent's headlong course,
And turn aside the whirlwind's force;
But deem ye not the mighty mind
Will cover before the blast of hate,
Or quail at dark and causeless ill;
For though all else be deplete,
It stops not from its high estate—
A MARIUS 'mid the ruin still.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Every breeze
That wanders o'er Columbia's bosom,
From wild Penobscot's forest trees,
From ocean shore, from inland seas,
Or where the rich Magnolia's blossom
Flows, snow like, on the sultry wind,
Is booming onward on his ear,
A homage to his lofty mind—
A meed the failing never find,
A praise which patriots only bear.

STAR OF THE WEST! A million eyes
Are turning gladly unto him;
The shrine of old idolatries
Before his kindling light grows dim!
And men awake as from a dream,
Or meters dazzling to betray;
And bow before his purer beam,
The earnest of a better day.

ALL HAIL! The hour is hastening on
When, vainly tried by slander's flame,
Columbia shall behold her son
Unharm'd, without a laurel gone,
As from the flames of Babylon
The angel guarded trial came!
The slanderer shall be silent then,
His spell shall leave the minds of men,
And higher glory wait upon
The WESTERN PATRIOT'S future fame.

THE PLAQUEMINES FRAUD.

The excitement produced by the returns from Plaquemines is waxing warmer as people bestow more reflection upon the scenes which credible witnesses testify were enacted there during the election. The simple fact that the Polk majority in that parish is more than treble the number of votes ever before polled in it at any one election, and is over double the number of male adults resident within it, requires no corroborating circumstances to show the extent of the frauds committed upon the franchise. It is of itself a proof, positive and undeniable, of the grossest imposition. The narration of the incidents attending this outrage may add to the public disgust, but cannot in any way strengthen or weaken the substantial fact, which of itself is proof of the most unparalleled violation of the rights of the people. The bare announcement of the result carries conviction with it. Standing alone, it is proof beyond the reach of either explanation or exaggeration.

The occasion demands the solemn and serious consideration of every citizen. Can such things be tolerated? Will the people submit to be thus overwhelmed and defrauded? are questions that are asked by every individual. Can a single parish be allowed to set at naught the wishes of the State? Is there no remedy? no redress? no refuge?

It would seem that a fraud so palpable in itself as to require no proof, so stupendous as to startle many who profit by it, and so apparent as to defy concealment, would defeat itself. Should the Electoral vote of Louisiana be decided by the returns from Plaquemines, and the result of the Presidential election changed by it, will the country submit to a proceeding so notoriously and absolutely corrupt? Ought it to submit? No one can doubt for a moment that the most fearful consequences would follow such a condition of the canvass as would make the choice of President depend upon the vote of Plaquemines. If there is no remedy for the evil, it is more likely that the people will invent one sooner than meekly acquiesce in the destruction of their privileges.

It has been suggested that the other parishes of the State should protest against the reception of the Plaquemines vote. Some desire the call of a public meeting to denounce the proceedings had in that parish; others think that the State should, as a body, resist the consummation of the fraud. These various propositions evince the excitement that prevails.

It would be dangerous, perhaps, for the citizens to assemble for that purpose, under the influence of passions so highly exasperated as they are at this moment. At any rate, such a step should not be taken before the exact state of the matter, in its details as well as general result, should be reported by eye-witnesses of the whole proceeding. If the parishes take up the subject, they should be furnished with statements presenting all the circumstances of the election in their nakedness—without exaggeration or extenuation. We have little doubt that when the facts are all fully known to the country, the public mind will settle upon some plan of making itself heard or respected. It is understood that a report will be made of the transactions at the various precincts by gentlemen cognizant of them. This should be done before any other proceedings are had in respect to them.—N. O. Bee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The States named in the following table have chosen Electors, who will vote in the manner here designated:

	CLAY.	POLK.
MARYLAND	8	—
OHIO	23	—
PENNSYLVANIA	—	26
CONNECTICUT	6	—
RHODE ISLAND	4	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE	—	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	—	9
VIRGINIA	—	17
NEW JERSEY	7	—
NEW YORK	—	36
NORTH CAROLINA	11	—
GEORGIA	—	10
KENTUCKY	12	—
MICHIGAN	—	5
DELAWARE	3	—
INDIANA	—	12
MAINE	—	9
MASSACHUSETTS	12	—
ILLINOIS	—	9
MISSOURI	—	7
	86	146

States not ascertained, but conceded.

Vermont	6	—
Alabama	—	9
Arkansas	—	3

States not ascertained, nor conceded.

Mississippi	6	—
Louisiana	6	—
Tennessee	13	—

Total number of Electoral votes 275. A majority is 138.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville papers bring us some further returns. Forty-three of the seventy-three counties in the State have been heard from, and exhibit the following result: The Locofocos have made gains in 28 counties amounting in the aggregate to 3,398. The Whigs have made gains in 13 counties amounting in the aggregate to 834.

Nett Locofoco gain in 43 counties, - 2,564

In Davidson county, neither party lost or gained. In the remaining 30 counties to be heard from, which are mostly Whig, Col. Polk must have made a gain of 1,270, on last year's election—when Governor Jones beat him by a majority of 3,833—in order to carry the State. As there are no Abolitionists, or Birney-men, in those counties, it is quite probable, we think, that he has failed to make that amount of gain—and therefore failed to carry the State.

LOUISIANA.

The following are the reported returns received yesterday. Taken in conjunction with the enormous fraudulent Locofoco majority in Plaquemine, they leave but faint hopes of carrying the State. Most of the majorities are given upon mere hearsay.—N. O. Bee, 5th.

	CLAY.	POLK.
Orleans	410 maj.	—
St. Bernard	101	—
Plaquemine	—	1006 maj.
Jefferson (incomplete)	23	—
Pointe Coupee	—	1
Iberville	18	—
East Feliciana	—	90
West Feliciana	—	70
East Baton Rouge	—	74
West Baton Rouge	105	—
Ascension (a tie)	—	—
Assumption	75	—
St. James	193	—
St. Charles	54	—

In the second district, the parishes of St. John, Lafourche, and Terrebonne, remain to be heard from. They will probably give 600 or 700 whig majority.

The first district is complete. From the third district the returns embrace six parishes. The county of Concordia and the four Lake parishes, Avoyelles and Catahoula not having been heard from.

Nothing as yet from the fourth district, where pipe-laying from Texas has, it is rumored, been extensively practised by the locofocos.

POSTSCRIPT.—The following are the reported majorities in the four Lake parishes:

	CLAY.	POLK.
St. Helena	—	129 maj.
Washington	—	100
St. Tammany	—	30
Livingston	—	71

Since the above we learn that the parish of St. John the Baptist, has given a majority for Mr. CLAY of 117.

DELAWARE.

The following are the returns from this glorious little State:

	PRESIDENT.	Governor.	Congress.
Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Stanton.
New Castle	132	153	160
Kent	100	21	100
Sussex	40	138	40
Maj. for Clay	212	Stockton	68; Houston
			220.

LIGHT ON THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

The Boston Atlas of yesterday has the following returns from Vermont. They indicate the triumph of the Clay electoral ticket by an increased majority over the vote for Slade:

Towns.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
Brattleboro'	333	131	36
Mount Holly	182	—	17
Wilmington	91	96	72
Cavendish	284	14	8
Ludlow	180	32	73
Chelsea	266	210	19
	1336	483	225

Clay's maj. in these six towns, 628.

At the Governor's election in September, the majority for Slade, the present Whig Governor, was 412. Making a net Whig gain of 216.

Mr. Speaker Jones's District in Virginia, which was gerrymandered for his special accommodation, and to beat Mr. Botte, gave Mr. Clay a majority of 243.